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League of Red Cross Societies

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2, Av. Velasquez, Paris 8e

Telegraphic Address :
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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies, of the following countries : Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE L. O. R. C. S.
October 30th 1933.

The Florence Nightingale International Foundation

THE way is now clear for the constitution of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation. The scheme for bringing such a Foundation into existence, which was approved by the Board of Governors of the League in October last, has now been endorsed by the International Council of Nurses whose International Congress, held in Paris in July, is described in the present issue of the Bulletin.

Those who are in close touch with international developments in the Red Cross field and in the nursing world are familiar with the genesis of this scheme. The idea of a permanent memorial to Miss Nightingale, adumbrated in 1912, took concrete form in 1931 when it was resolved by the International Council of Nurses "that the Foundation should be in London, that it should be of an international character and a living memorial, not a museum. The suggestion... is that the memorial should take the form of an endowed Foundation for post-graduate nursing education".

This resolution was formulated soon after the Board of Governors of the League had come to the reluctant conclusion that the International Nursing Courses, conducted under the League's auspices in London since 1920, could no longer continue to be financed from the diminished resources at the League's disposal. The idea that these courses might be regarded as a suitable basis on which to build the work of the proposed Nightingale Memorial was broached almost immediately, and the scheme was evolved which has now received formal sanction from the two International bodies concerned, so that it can be carried into effect within the next few months.

The League's responsibility for the London Courses has now terminated. The courses for the academic year 1933-34 which opened this month are being conducted, not on the responsibility of the League, but on that of an interim committee specially constituted for the purpose of carrying on until the Foundation is constituted and ready to take over. Sir Arthur Stanley is Chairman of this committee on which he and Mrs. Carter, together with the Secretary General, represent the League of Red Cross Societies; Miss Lloyd-Still, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Musson represent the International Council of Nurses. Seventeen students are taking the 1933-34 courses, and of the necessary scholarships five only have this time been provided by the League. The Czechoslovak, Finnish, Greek, Italian and Norwegian Red Cross Societies have each provided a half scholarship, and the British Red Cross Society a whole scholarship. A further one and a half scholarships have been financed personally by the nurses taking the course. The remaining seven represent the result of a money-raising effort which, in the difficult circumstances of today, is a remarkable feat on the part of British nurses.

The National Council of Nurses of Great Britain through its affiliated organizations has made itself responsible this year for as many as FIVE scholarships. Amongst these, one each has been provided by the Nurses' Fellowship, St. Thomas' Hospital; the League of St. Bartholomew's Nurses and the London Hospital Nurses' League. In addition, the Nurses' League of Guy's Hospital has raised one scholarship and the funds for the remaining scholarship have been raised by the indefatigable efforts of Dame Sarah Swift, who for many years has represented professional nursing in the Councils of the British Red Cross.

When these lines appear in print some of the students will be already on their way. The successive groups of students at 15 Manchester Square have always been widely representative: this year almost every quarter of the globe figures on the list. There is a nurse coming from Australia and another from New Zealand. India and Mexico are each sending a student; and the European countries represented, besides England and Scotland, are Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

During the coming months, while this group pursues its studies, there will be much to be done. As soon as there has been time to prepare preliminary drafts, a meeting will have to be held so as to bring the Foundation into formal existence. Under the scheme which, in its broad lines, has now been sanctioned, it will be recalled that representation is provided on the one hand for the International Council of Nurses and the League of Red Cross Societies, and on the other hand for the National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committees which have been, or may be, set up in different countries. Such committees have already been formed in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Latvia, the Netherlands, and Poland, and it will be necessary to stimulate

the formation of similar committees in other countries. In the United States the American Red Cross and the American Nursing Association have agreed to work separately in the attempt to raise funds for the Foundation.

The question of funds will no doubt be a source of anxiety for some years to come. The anxiety will, however, be less if no premature attempt is made to raise the large capital fund which the Foundation will ultimately require to place it on a substantial and permanent footing. To keep it going in the meantime from year to year it will suffice to raise each year a sum of four or five thousand pounds, and even in times of financial stress the raising of such a sum, for work which represents so important a contribution to the improvement of health and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, should not be a matter of supreme difficulty. Florence Nightingale herself was never daunted by difficulties. More conspicuously perhaps than any woman in history, she believed that difficulties were made to be overcome, and from that belief drew the strength by which she overcame them. We may be sure that her spirit, in this as in other respects, will animate the Foundation which is to be called by her name, and which is to perpetuate, not her memory, which is imperishable, but the kind of work that would have had her most enthusiastic approval and her most strenuous support if she were still with us today.

Ernest J. Swift

Luncheon for Red Cross Nurses

The International Council of Nurses arranged a luncheon in Brussels, on July 14th, for nurses actively associated in the work of the Red Cross in their respective countries. Mrs. Carter, director of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, was asked to preside, and Professor Nolf, president of the Belgian Red Cross, was among the guests.

At the close of the luncheon, Professor Nolf spoke of the close bonds which link the Red Cross and the nursing profession. "The Red Cross", he said, "is firmly convinced that nurses can help its work as efficiently in the carrying out of its peace-time programme as in war. Whether people suffer as the result of war, of a catastrophe or of sickness, they need the same enlightened and devoted care, the same compassionate kindness. These qualities belong to your sex. You excel in exercising them, whether in hospital or in the patient's own home. You are also gifted with the maternal qualities which make every woman a born educator, the understanding which enables the teacher to put herself on a level with the student, the untiring patience to correct mistakes, the kindness to encourage and reward. You have consequently become the most active agents of the Red Cross in its work of spreading the knowledge of hygiene in all classes of society—one of the most important items in its peace-time programme".

Mlle Odier, of the International Red Cross Committee, then delivered to the nurses a cordial message from the I.R.C.C. "which is vitally interested in all questions touching upon Red Cross nursing and, in conjunction with the League, is constantly seeking to ameliorate their professional and moral status. A full realization of what devoted and well-trained women can and should perform for the sick and injured has animated the Red Cross since its inception. This question has been dealt with at almost all the International Red Cross Conferences, and it is for that reason that, at the present day, the place of the nurse in the Red Cross has become a preponderant one".

Rest Home for Nurses

The new rest home for Red Cross nurses at Fiesole, to which reference has already been made in previous issues of the BULLETIN, was officially inaugurated on June 1st by H.R.H. the Dowager Duchess of Aosta. The ceremony was attended by nurses from all parts of the country.

The inaugural speech was delivered by a blinded war veteran, the Deputy Del Croix, who referred in terms of the deepest appreciation to the work of Italian nurses and regretted that the ex-service men cared for by Red Cross nurses during the War had not thought to present them with the rest home as a mark of their gratitude. He paid tribute to the nurses for the generous thought which had prompted them to raise this monument to the memory of their comrades who had lost their lives in the performance of duty.

After calling the roll of the nurses fallen in the war, the Marchesa di Targiani Giunti, head of the Italian Red Cross nursing corps, invited H.R.H. the Duchess of Aosta to sever the ribbon barring the entrance to the villa. For this purpose, a pair of scissors belonging to one of the dead nurses was used. The Bishop then gave his benediction and the house was declared open.

One of the rooms is named after Florence Nightingale and is decorated with a very fine photograph of her. It may be remembered that the fund for the erection of the rest home was handed over to the Marchesa di Targiani Giunti by the Italian nurses on the day she was awarded the Florence Nightingale medal.

The house will be open all the year round for Italian Red Cross nurses in need of a few days' rest. A purely nominal charge will be made for board, and each nurse will have a separate room. Foreign nurses will be warmly welcomed whenever there is space available, providing they bring with them an introduction from the president of their national Red Cross Society. Nurses from other countries wishing to avail themselves of this privilege can write to the Directress of the CASA DI RIPOSO PER LE INFERMIERE DELLA CROCE ROSSE ITALIANA, VILLA BELVEDERE, FIESOLE (FIRENZE), ITALY.

The Cuban Hurricane

The terrible cyclone which, in November 1932, devastated the province of Camaguey in the Island of Cuba, is still fresh in the public mind.

The report just published by the Cuban Red Cross on its relief operations is prefaced by a tribute to the support and sympathy extended to the Society by different philanthropic institutions, sister Red Cross Societies, the League and the International Red Cross Committee, as well as to the national press and the broadcasting stations for having made it possible to secure prompt and efficacious relief.

A sum of $15,172 was received by the Cuban Red Cross on behalf of the victims; this included generous gifts from the American and Spanish Red Cross Societies. The enumeration of gifts in kind—emanating, for the most part, from the regional Red Cross committees and the relief committees set up at different points of the island—occupies several pages of the report. The railways carried these goods free of charge, and also placed large warehouses at the disposal of the Red Cross.

Death of Mr. Hiroyuki Kawai

Another staunch friend has been lost to the Red Cross in the person of His Excellency Mr. Hiroyuki Kawai, whose death at Otwock, in Poland, after a long and painful illness, is just announced.

In the dual capacity of member of the Executive Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies from 1926 to 1928, Mr. Kawai took the keenest personal interest in the League's affairs and rendered valuable service to the Red Cross.

Mr. Kawai's untimely death has interrupted a promising diplomatic career. At the outbreak of the World War, he was attached to the Japanese Embassy in Paris, of which he was later appointed First Secretary. In 1929, he was promoted to the post of Counsellor, which he held until his nomination the following year to the Japanese Legation in Warsaw as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

From the Nurses of Japan : A Message

In about a year from now Red Cross delegates from all over the world will be setting out, or preparing to set out, for Tokyo, and all of us in the Japanese Red Cross will be preparing for the first International Red Cross Conference ever held in Japan.

It was a source of great joy and pride to us when our President, Prince Tokugawa, announced on his return from Brussels in 1930 that the Red Cross Society of Japan had requested the privilege of entertaining the Conference of 1934 and that this invitation had been unanimously accepted. Last year already, the vice-Presidents, Prince K. Tokugawa and Dr Nakagawa, began busily planning for the arrangements to be made for the Conference; and for the nurses of the Japanese Red Cross it was specially delightful to learn, early this year, that the agenda authorized by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross provided so important a place for nursing questions that a special nursing commission is to be constituted when the time comes for the organization of the Conference.

There are more than 7,000 nurses on the rolls of the Japanese Red Cross Society. Each and every one of us will look forward with enthusiasm to the opportunity which next year's conference will give for discussing some of the most important problems concerning our profession. All of us will hope that those discussions will bring to Japan many distinguished nurses from the Red Cross Societies of foreign lands. We shall enjoy the opportunity of showing them as well as we can how the nursing work in Japan is organized and getting from them ideas and suggestions some of which we may hope to adapt to our country's needs.

Seven years ago, in 1926, when the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference met in Tokyo under the auspices of the League, a nursing commission was constituted and nurses from China, Siam, and the Philippine Islands, as well as from the United States, joined in discussing Red Cross nursing problems with Japanese leaders in the nursing profession. In 1934 we hope that very many of the Red Cross delegations attending the Conference will include nurses as members. We should do everything in our power to show our guests those sides of the life and customs of our country which, to some of them, may appear strange but of which we feel sure they will appreciate the beauty and the charm. We shall endeavour to show them something of the health and social problems to the solving of which it is our duty and our privilege to try and contribute. The Japanese Red Cross takes about 1500 student nurses into training every year in the nursing schools attached to its 23 principal hospitals. Our guests, we are sure, will enjoy seeing the Central Red Cross Hospital and the Maternity Hospital in Tokyo, and we hope they will also see, in addition to the big new hospital at Osaka, and other of the large institutions administered by the Society, some of the many Red Cross dispensaries, sanatoria and welfare centres which exist throughout the Empire.

I feel it venturesome for me to write this message of welcome to the Red Cross nurses of all the countries. The privilege of saying how glad we shall be to see them in Tokyo next year should have been reserved for our distinguished and venerated chief, Miss Hagiwara. But Miss Hagiwara was not able this time to attend the International Congress of Nurses and I was sent in her place. The League of Red Cross Societies has asked me whether I would wish in this number of its Bulletin, which is specially devoted to nursing, to give our message on behalf of the nurses of Japan. And I know that I am expressing the thought of Miss Hagiwara, and of all who work with her, when I say that our message is: All Red Cross nurses will be welcome in Tokyo next year, and we hope that many of them will come.

N. Inouye,
Japan Red Cross.

BELGIUM

Praise for Juniors

At the last annual general assembly of the Belgian Red Cross, the Director-General paid warm tribute to the spirit of helpfulness and self-sacrifice which characterizes the efforts of the Junior Red Cross in Belgium.

"It may be said", affirmed M. Dronsart, "that one of the salient features of the life of the Belgian Red Cross during the year 1932 was the splendid progress of the Junior Red Cross...

"Under the inspiring sign of the Red Cross, children are performing miracles of devotion. Two months ago, at an official meeting, the chairman of one of the local groups declared that, thanks to the Junior Red Cross, no single child in the district had lacked for anything during the winter. This appeared, at first sight, to be rather a sweeping statement but, when we came to verify it, we found that it was no more than the truth.

"Gifts are always made anonymously and with the utmost discretion, and I may add that the funds and material necessary for this labour of love are derived from the efforts of the Juniors themselves.

"After this, can anyone deny the importance of such a movement and its high educational value?

"A school in a town of Eastern Flanders, in its report on Red Cross Week, mentioned that, during the last three years, the Juniors of that school had enrolled 1,054 new adult members and had collected in one day upwards of 5,000 francs for the Red Cross. Such manifestations as these are becoming more and more general, and the Junior Red Cross in this country is becoming quite definitely a force to be counted with."

BULGARIA

Junior Competition

Encouraged by the success attending its participation in the International Poster Competition, the Bulgarian Junior Red Cross organized last July a competition for a design to be used for its 1934 calendar and for an illustration which might serve as a cover-page for the Junior Red Cross magazine. Prizes, amounting respectively to 500, 300 and 200 levas, were offered for the three best entries. The keenest interest was aroused by this competition, and designs were sent in by Juniors all over the country.

The poster which won the third prize in category B of the International Poster Competition has been reproduced in the form of a postcard by the local committee of the Junior Red Cross at Rousse, to which town the prize-winner belongs.

Health Parade

The Bulgarian Junior Red Cross recently organized an important health demonstration and parade, in which all the schools of the capital took part. The programme was arranged by a committee composed of representatives of the State Health Department, the District School Inspection authorities, the School Board, assisted by doctors and Junior Red Cross teacher-leaders. This manifestation — which included demonstrations of physical culture, rhythmic and folk dancing, recitations, health talks and plays, etc., —had excellent effect in attracting public attention to the possibilities of the Junior Red Cross as a medium for the improvement of health among children.

CHILI

Provincial Committees

Despite the hard times through which Chili is passing, the Chilian Red Cross has continued to develop its activities, and even to embark upon new enterprises.

The committee at San Felipe has inaugurated its new premises, in which have been installed a dispensary, a canteen for mothers, a dental clinic and public health nursing courses.

The Melpilla Committee has purchased a new motor-ambulance for the rapid conveyance of sick and injured persons, while the committee of Tocopilla has launched an intensive propaganda campaign on behalf of the local hospital, to help it through momentary difficulties.

As in past years, distributions of layettes to destitute mothers have been made at the milk centres of the Antofagasta and Coquimbo committees.

Golden Book of Youth

For the first national assembly of the Chilian Red Cross, the Junior Section of that Society compiled a "Golden Book" embodying the opinions of 150 teachers in regard to the Junior Red Cross. The movement is extremely popular in Chili, where there are 788 Junior groups comprising 52,343 members and 5,516 teachers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"Masaryk Avenue"

In honour of President Masaryk's 83rd birthday, the Juniors of a school at Lochenice planted a row of apple trees along the village green. The whole population of the village turned out to witness the ceremony, which was performed to the strains of the national anthem. A tablet was afterwards placed in position, bearing the name of the new thoroughfare : "Masaryk Avenue".

GERMANY

Red Cross Day 1933

On the occasion of Red Cross "Day" in Germany this year, the population responsed widely to the joint appeal of the President and the Chancellor of the Reich, which was published on the front page of many of the newspapers. There was hardly a town or village throughout the country in which the "Day" was not celebrated by mass meetings, processions, popular fêtes, concerts, theatrical performances, etc., All public buildings, and most private houses, were beflagged and the Government exerted all its authority to make the campaign as successful as possible. The Minister of the Interior broadcast a speech

from all the national stations urging the public to support the ''Day''.

Ambulance Work at Hamburg At the request of certain foreign shipping lines, the Red Cross aid detachments at Hamburg undertook the transport of 55 sick and mentally-deranged persons arriving at the port from overseas during the year 1932-33.

The Red Cross relief post at Hamburg Station has been in existence for some time. Last year, it dealt with 4,113 cases. In addition to providing first aid for sick and injured persons, the post looks after the hundreds of delicate children who pass through Hamburg each summer on their way to the seaside. The post is open from 5.15 a.m. to midnight each day.

HUNGARY

New Appointment The Central Committee of the Hungarian Red Cross has notified the League Secretariat of the nomination of General W. Arped Guilleaume as Director-General of the Society.

Teachers' Meeting A meeting of teachers actively interested in Junior work was held at the headquarters of the Hungarian Red Cross in Budapest on June 19th last, under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Albrecht, who is the Honorary President of the Hungarian Junior Red Cross. Representatives of associations for children and adolescents, and educational authorities also attended. The Under-Secretary of State for Education, in adressing the meeting, emphasized the immense value of the Junior Red Cross in the school and assured it of the continued support of the Ministry of Education. It was announced at this meeting that 162 new Junior groups had been formed during the year, making a total of 1,137 with 71,582 members.

Co-operation with Scouts As the Junior Red Cross Forest School at Gödöllö falls within the area allotted to the Boy Scouts for their World Jamboree, it was placed at the disposal of the Scout Association, which, in return, arranged to provide the school with water-pipes and to allow the Junior Red Cross to set up a stall in the business quarter of the camp for the sale of its work.

INDIA

Girl Guides and Juniors At a recent meeting of the Girl Guide Association of India, held in the Red Cross Building, New Delhi, the Organizing Secretary of the Indian Red Cross made an appeal for increasingly close collaboration between the G.G.A.I. and the Junior Red Cross. She drew the attention of the delegates to the crusade now being initiated by the Junior Red Cross for the prevention of blindness, and suggested that the Guides might join in that campaign. She reminded them that the services of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross were at their disposal for training Guides and Guide Leaders in First Aid, Home Nursing or Mothercraft.

These proposals were adopted in principle and it was resolved that a representative of the Girl Guide movement in India should be invited to sit on the headquarters sub-committee of the Junior Red Cross, while a representative of the Junior Red Cross should be appointed a full member of the Headquarters Executive Committee of the G.G.A.I.

JAPAN

Health Exhibition A special ''hot weather'' exhibition was organized by the Japan Red Cross from June 11th to July 22nd last on the premises occupied by its museum. The object of this exhibit was to teach the inhabitants rational methods of dressing and nourishing themselves during the summer months, and to warn them against the diseases which lie in wait for them at that season. One section of the exhibition dealt with house planning, physical culture and summer holidays. Popular lectures and demonstrations were also arranged, and were very well attended.

Red Cross Institutions As at July 1st, 1933, the Red Cross of Japan was responsible for the management of the following establishments: 28 hospitals, 15 maternity homes, 41 consultation centres, 9 tuberculosis sanatoria, 24 schools of nursing, a public health nursing school, 12 schools for midwives, 18 child welfare centres, a seaside school, a convalescent home, 2 highway first-aid posts, and a disinfection station.

LATVIA

Cheaper Medical Care The economic conditions prevailing in Latvia have made it essentiel for the Red Cross to cut down the administrative expenses of its health institutions without prejudice to the quality of the treatment given, and, at the same time to reduce the tariff of its medical services so as to keep them within the reach of all classes despite the existing hard times.

The Latvian Red Cross accordingly called a meeting recently of the heads of its hospitals and health centres to discuss administrative problems and establish a standard rate for medical supplies. The following decisions were reached:

To reduce the charges for treatment, especially in the sanatoria, even in cases where there is already a heavy deficit, for the Latvian Red Cross is prepared to make pecuniary sacrifices rather than jeopardize the health of the country;

Not to increase the price of medicaments by more than ten per cent. and to reduce the charges for X-rays and radioscopic examinations.

The Latvian Red Cross is proposing to launch, in the near future, an infectious diseases service in connexion with its hospital at Rezekne, and has received a government subsidy of 25,000 Latts for this purpose.

The Society, which has hitherto been responsible for the entire medical care of war-disabled in its institutions, has now been requested by the Government to extend this service to include members of ex-soldiers' families.

It has also been decided that the Latvian Red Cross shall take an active part in the conference to be convened next autumn by the Ministry of Social Welfare to consider methods of intensifying the campaign against tuberculosis, a disease which is beginning to assume alarming proportions in Latvia. The Society will submit reports at that conference on the treatment of lung and bone tuberculosis in its health centres and sanatoria.

LITHUANIA

New Hospital for Red Cross In the presence of a large gathering of public notabilities, the Lithuanian Red Cross recently inaugurated its new hospital at Klaipèda—a magnificent edifice which cost 1,475,046 litas (or more than £32,000 at par) to construct, and 400,000 litas more to equip.

The establishment is designed to receive 120 in-patients, and will be run by a staff of 32 persons under the direction of Dr. Ciplijauskas, professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Kaunas.

NETHERLANDS

A Memorable Date On December 16th next, H. R. H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands will have been president of the Netherlands Red Cross for a quarter of a century. To commemorate the occasion, the Society is proposing to publish a special calendar for the year 1934.

Blood Transfusion The blood transfusion service of the Netherlands Red Cross, founded some years ago, is continually expanding. In addition to the sections already existing at Rotterdam and The Hague, a new section has now been organized at Leyden by the Red Cross in collaboration with the University professors and the University Hospital.

Red Cross Day The fund-raising campaign organized in connexion with Red Cross ''Day'' has given extremely gratifying results this year, despite the economic depression. In The Hague alone, upwards of 6,300 Florins were collected.

Nightingale Foundation A national committee of the Florence Nightingale Foundation has now been constituted in Holland. The Netherlands Red Cross has granted it a subvention of 100 Florins.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Appointment of new President The Netherlands East Indies Red Cross has notified the League Secretariat of the appointment of Dr. J. W. Meyer Ranneft, former Vice-Chairman of the Netherlands East Indies Council, as president of that Society in succession to Mr. Bodenhausen, who has retired.

SPAIN

Flood Relief In June last, torrential rains swept the province of Guipuzcoa, causing disastrous floods, especially in the town and vicinity of St. Sebastian. A subscription list was promptly opened on behalf of the flood sufferers, to which the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross contributed 5,000 Pesetas. The Red Cross committee at St. Sebastian allotted a sum of 100,000 Pesetas to be expended on relief operations in the stricken area.

New Director for Nursing School The Direction of the Red Cross Central School for Nurses has been entrusted to Señorita Dolorès Albo, a graduate of the 1928-29 Session of the International Course in Public Health for Nurses. The school has been entirely re-organized to bring it into line with the widening conception of the Red Cross nurse's mission, technically and socially.

TURKEY

Annual Assembly It is significant of the importance attached in official circles to the Turkish Red Crescent that the last general assembly of that Society was attended by His Excellency Kazim Pasha, Chairman of the National Assembly, while the president of the Society, His. Exc. Refik Bey, is at the same time Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

In his report to the assembly on the year's work, the president referred to the rapid progress achieved by the Junior Section which, in a few months, has succeeded in proving its utility and making a place for itself among all classes.

The projected extension of the school of nursing has had to be deferred for the time being, although the number of students continues to grow. The president of the Red Crescent proposed that the school should eventually be transferred to the close proximity of a hospital, in order to facilitate the practical training of the nurses. The central committee is now considering this possibility.

The regional committees of the Turkish Red Crescent were extremely active during the year. The Bruss Committee provided food and clothing for all the poor and under-nourished children of the town, and extended relief to the victims of the floods as well as repairing their habitations.

The Kerassounde Committee, after a long struggle against economic difficulties, has succeeded in enrolling new members throughout its district. This committee has found a new and appreciable source of revenue by being authorized to levy a tax of one piastre on every bag of nuts exported.

The Stamboul committee has, since 1926, been feeding 3,000 indigent school-children. In its work-rooms, unemployed women are enabled to gain a livelihood. The committee has also supplied

meat and eggs to 270 tuberculosis patients and arranged for the treatment of other sick persons.

The Ankara, Adana and Aidin committees have also been active in the relief of the sick and destitute, and have appreciably increased their resources by the sale of playing cards and Kara-Hissar mineral water, of which the Turkish Red Crescent has the monopoly.

UNITED STATES

Food-canning by Juniors

Food conservation, which constitutes one of the major activities of the American Junior Red Cross during the summer vacations, will continue this year after the opening of schools in September. The purposes of the canning campaign are two-fold: to supply materials for school lunches and to supplement Red Cross relief activities. Last year, Juniors produced some 50,000 cans of fruit and vegetables.

During the holidays, many schools lent home economics kitchens and equipment for this purpose, while several domestic economy teachers contributed their services to directing school groups in the process of canning and preserving.

Juniors in Congress

The following were the resolutions passed by the Junior delegates to the last Annual Convention of the American Red Cross:

''In view of the fine reception which the American Red Cross has extended to us, we desire to express our deepest appreciation to the senior organization.

''Because our four-day national Convention has been such a success, we hope it will be possible to have the Junior Red Cross included in all state Red Cross Regionals.

''Whereas we recognize the need of friendly relations between nations of the world, and

''Whereas we desire to assume a progressive attitude in creating international understanding. Therefore be it

''Resolved: That the high schools affiliated with the Junior Red Cross take the leadership in the endeavour to strengthen our international relations through Junior Red Cross international correspondence and its continued support of the National Children's Fund;

''That the use of the Junior Red Cross Journal be given our heartiest support;

''That every enrolled high school carry on an active Junior Red Cross programme of local relief, national responsibility to the veterans, and look forward with increasing confidence to the further extension of the Junior Red Cross and the Red Cross among the countries of the world''.

URUGUAY

Propaganda Campaign

Each year, towards the end of May, the Uruguayan Red Cross organizes a great popular manifestation, know as ''May Week'', under the patronage of the public authorities and the Diplomatic Corps. Each day of the Week is devoted to some aspect of the Red Cross programme, and daily talks are broadcast by prominent men and women. This campaign has come to assume the proportions of a national festival.

The Fight against Typhoid

When a grave epidemic of typhoid fever broke out recently at Frayle Muerto, the local committee of the Uruguayan Red Cross stepped into the breach. The technical director and five nurses worked night and day vaccinating those not yet attacked by the disease and visiting the victims at their homes.

YUGOSLAVIA

General Assembly

The last general meeting of the Yugoslav Red Cross was held at Ljubljana under the chairmanship of Dr. Alaoupovitch, and was attended by delegates of the King, the Government, and by 65 members of the central and regional committees.

Consideration was given at this meeting to methods of stimulating membership enrolment, and to the necessity of training volunteer nurses' aids to assist the all-too-few certificated nurses.

One of the members of the Central Committee drew attention to the bill proposed by the Ministry of War and the Navy for according a legal entity to the Red Cross and granting it privileges and prerogatives.

The budget voted by the assembly provides for an increase from 750,000 to 1,200,000 dinars in the credits allotted to the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross. The subvention accorded to the Junior Red Cross is maintained at 150,000 dinars.

Junior Activities

During the school year 1932-33, upwards of 400,000 dinars were expended by the Yugoslav Junior Red Cross in alleviating distress among school-children and unemployed families. Their aid took the form of providing school books, stationery, garments, footwear, medicines, medical treatment, etc., to more than 10,000 children and 134 schools in poor districts.

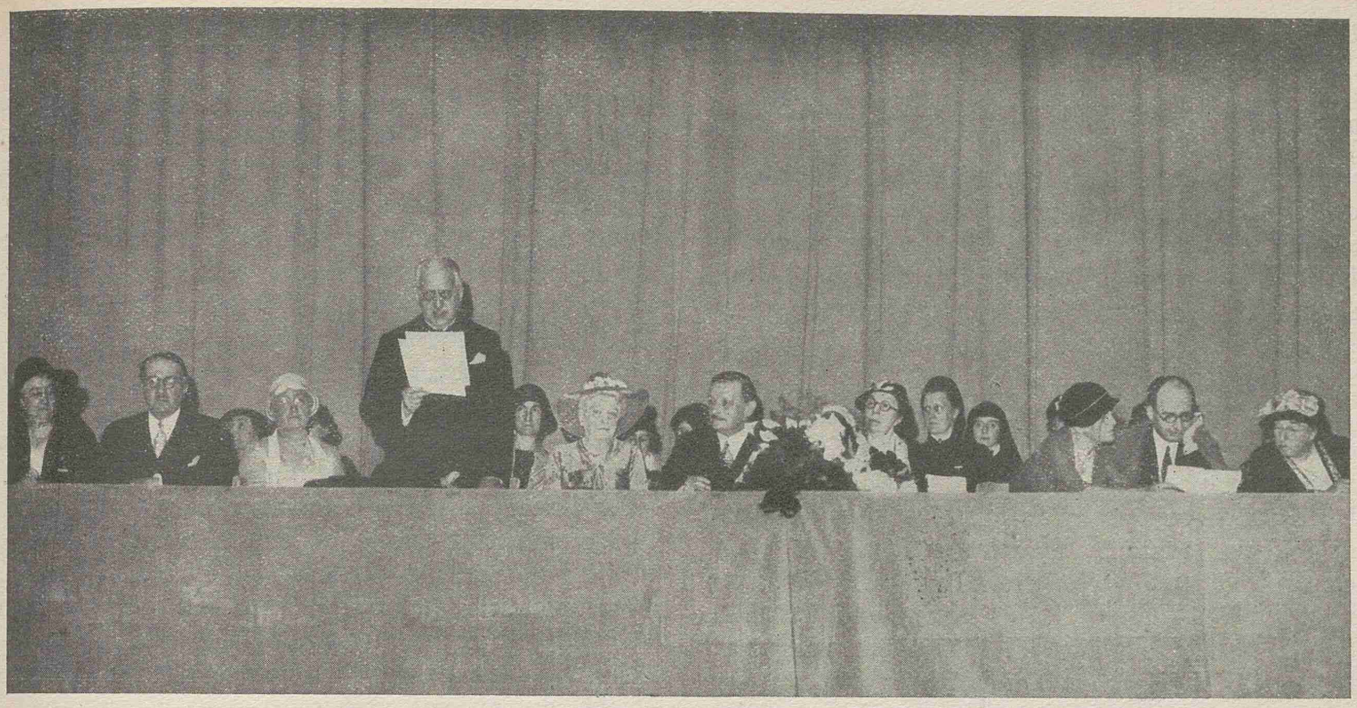
During the year, some 8,000 lectures were given on health subjects. The ''Health Game'' was played in 1,500 schools. Seventeen courses for future mothers, eleven courses in first aid for pupils of lower grades, and eleven Samaritan courses for pupils of higher grades, were arranged during the same period.

Thirty Junior Red Cross summer colonies were organized last summer at the seaside and in the mountains; it is hoped this summer to increase the number to forty.

In view of their importance from the point of view of health and education, it has been decided that school canteens will be established this year by all the regional committees of the Junior Red Cross.

In order to provide instructors for manual work, the Central Committee organizes manual training courses every summer for teachers. Seven such courses were held last summer. Courses in home economics were given at Ljubljana and Dubrovnik.

The above brief account reveals a very creditable effort indeed on the part of the Juniors of Yugoslavia to live up to their motto ''I Serve'' and to prepare themselves adequately for their future responsibilities as citizens.



THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES

(PARIS-BRUSSELS, JULY 10-15, 1933)

THE International Congress of Nurses, in July, brought together 2,550 nurses from all the points of the compass: from South Africa, the two Americas, China and Siam, Japan and New Zealand, as well as from all over Europe. From forty-three countries they came to pool their ideas and experience, and make their contribution towards improving the care of the sick.

What could be more appropriate than that such a Congress should be held in France—the birthplace of Pasteur and St. Vincent de Paul—and in Belgium, the land of ''béguinages'' or nursing convents?

The inaugural session in Paris was presided over by M. Daniélou, the French Minister of Public Health. Dr. Jules Renault, chairman of the ''Conseil de perfectionnement'' of French nursing schools, after welcoming the delegates, gave them a remarkable summary of the methods of caring for the sick from the earliest times up to the end of the XVIIIth century, when medicine was promoted to the rank of a science and bedside care became the prerogative of a well-defined profession—that of the nurse. He laid stress in his speech on the predominant rôle played by the French Red Cross in the evolution of nursing training in France, and paid tribute to Mlle Chaptal for having inspired, by her masterly report to the Supreme Council of the Public Assistance Department, the decree of June 27th, 1922, instituting the French Government certificate of professional capacity.

Professor Léon Bernard, chairman of the Superior Health Council of France, claimed ''the honour of knowing and admiring the nurse, collaborator of the doctor and the hygienist, who allies the finest qualities of womanhood to the spirit of devotion of a Sister of Mercy.''

The Marquis de Lillers, President of the French Red Cross and Vice-Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, spoke warmly in praise of the work accomplished by nurses and wished every success to the Congress.

The chairman, M. Daniélou, concluded his speech with the following words: ''When your assembly has ended its labours in unity of thought and harmony of heart—all too rare an occurrence where international conferences of men are concerned—we shall see you depart with regret... You are one big family and, in your work, there is a family resemblance between you all. Your realm is without frontiers and is open to each and everyone, for its name is 'Universal Kindness'.''

As was to be expected, most of the discussions centred round the training of nurses. Florence Nightingale very rightly said: ''Nursing calls for a special vocation in so far that it demands from those who feel the call a series of qualities whose absence may endanger the full attainment of their purpose''. Since the object of education is to aid, direct and develop natural bents, and since it is powerless to create them where they do not exist, it would appear essential from the very outset to eliminate

girls who give no sign of possessing the nursing vocation. The nurses of all countries are unanimous as to the necessity of maintaining as high as possible, or raising still higher, the standard for admission to nursing schools, both as regards educational background and special capabilities. Some schools even go so far as to recommend the adoption of professional aptitude tests.

From this point of view, the preliminary courses provide very useful indications and it should be an easy matter for those responsible to sift the grain from the chaff during the probationary period. The importance of such courses cannot be over-estimated, according to Miss M. A. Gullan, of the Florence Nightingale School attached to St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Indeed, central preliminary training courses have been initiated in certain countries for the pupils of several schools, having as object the application of the principle enunciated by Dr. Roux for health education: "Health is taught by actual facts and examples; so far as possible, explanations should be accompanied by demonstrations". This view is shared by Dr. Dujarric de la Rivière, of the Pasteur Hospital and Institute, who would like to see this method applied throughout the whole duration of the nurse's training. The art of caring for the sick is become more and more scientific. "The more our professional training abandons purely empirical methods", he affirms, "the more will it become precise and scientific, and the greater the chances that the doctor will find assistants keeping strictly within their rôle, but nevertheless fulfilling their duties with such intelligence as to enhance the value of their service... No hesitation should be felt in regard to the development of a spirit of initiative and research in the student nurse..."

To achieve this result, as Sister Pierre of Louvain pointed out, the nurse's training must be appropriate, continuous, natural, and physically and morally complete. "It is extremely important", said Sister Allard of Montreal, "that the nurse should have a thorough grasp of the distinction between NURSING CARE—the art of nursing—and the duties of the physician".

The manner in which the nurse will discharge her duties and comprehend the significance of her task will depend on the instruction she has received during her training; hence the responsibility for the school to "provide the best possible form of teaching and not require that teaching to be subordinated to the nursing needs of the hospitals". Training should be entrusted to directresses and sister tutors possessing teaching experience as well as professional competency. The syllabus should be carefully drawn up, and problems relating to nursing studied in co-operation with other professional bodies. "Physicians, hospital administrators, hospital trustees, public health workers, educators and the general public all have a direct concern in, and a direct responsibility for, securing professional standards for nursing schools..." The most satisfactory system yet devised for guaranteeing appropriate and standardized instruction is the establishment of committees for drafting curricula, coupled with the institution of direct supervision over nursing schools by central nursing bureaux.

The inspection of nursing schools by nurses formed the object of remarkable reports by the delegates of New Zealand (the first country to adopt this mode of supervision, in 1896), Sweden, Brazil, U.S.A., Canada, France, Finland and Poland. Emphasis was laid on the urgent necessity of obtaining State recognition for nurses and endowing the profession with an official status.

Miss Effie J. Taylor reviewed the history of the mental hygiene movement in the United States since its inception by Clifford Beers a quarter of a century ago. In the concluding paragraph of her report, she predicted that:

> "All nursing in the future will be vitally concerned with the prevention of illness and with teaching the elements of health. Mental and physical hygiene will be integrated with the social sciences into all teaching in preparation for the practice of the profession, and nursing will be interpreted as the care of the patient in his mental, physical and social relations, in sickness and in health".

This method has long been that of the Dutch nurses who, thanks to the efficient lines along which their training is conducted, may be considered as excellent psychiatric nurses.

The introduction of public health into the general nursing curriculum was recommended by several of the delegates to the Congress, who claimed that such a step would not only tend to reveal vocations for public health nursing but would broaden the outlook of hospital nurses. The idea is not so much to add special subjects to the curriculum as to inculcate in the student new ways of thinking.

This attitude will help the nurse, once she has become a hospital social worker, to deal more efficiently with the different problems directly or indirectly connected with the patient in his struggle towards health and well-being, and make her more ready to play her part in the great preventive health movement of today.

It is essential that nurses should have a clear idea of their professional responsibilities, and special consideration was given at the Congress to their relations with doctors, with employers and employees, and with teachers.

Several delegates drew the attention of the Congress to the urgent necessity of demanding legislation to define the nurse's responsibility and protect her in the exercise of her calling.

Although much has been done of late years to improve the economic status of the trained

nurse, insufficient thought has been given to providing for her old age. The Congress examined with special interest reports dealing, one with superannuation or pension schemes, and others with sickness and disablement insurance, and unemployment insurance.

All kinds of different aspects of nursing activity were considered : secretarial work and journalism, school hygiene, industrial nursing and work with insurance companies. The situation of trained private duty nurses has become very critical, owing to economic difficulties and the unfair competition of semi-trained nurses. It is therefore deemed advisable to exert some control over employment agencies, to give close study to the organization of hourly nursing, and to interest the public in the professional training of nurses. But this is only one aspect of the question: the world economic crisis has affected the whole profession to varying extents according to the development of nursing and the status of the nurse in each country. A better distribution of nurses is essential and the problem of caring for the sick in rural communities is one that calls for urgent solution.

It is fully realized that it is necessary to take careful stock of the situation as it stands at present. Exhaustive investigations have been made in several countries, e.g. into nursing training and service over the whole Canadian territory: care of the sick in Great Britain; the nursing profession in general, in Norway; the classification of nursing schools in the U. S. A.; the training of public health nurses in Poland; and the results of these surveys were communicated to the Congress. The Congress also heard a report by Miss H. A. Goff, temporary member of the Health Section of the League of Nations, on the work of public health nurses in Europe. The original aim of this enquiry was to collect data relating to essentially agricultural countries and to throw light on the following points: the different types of workers known under the name of public health nurses, their mission and their professional training; the total number at present available, the approximate number needed, and the number trained each year; future requirements as regards the capabilities and rôle of the public health nurse. In the ten countries visited, the most optimistic estimates revealed that the total number of public health nurses of all categories was 4,000, or one for 27,500 inhabitants. It will be seen that Europe is still far from saturation point in this respect!

The demonstrations given at the Pasteur Hospital in Paris on the technique of nursing infectious diseases were greatly appreciated by the delegates, as were those given in Brussels on dietetics, food distribution and child care.

Those of the delegates who were anxious to inspect at close range the workings of hospitals and public health institutions in Paris and Brussels were shown over them by doctors, surgeons and distinguished hygienists, who welcomed the opportunity of explaining their methods and describing the results achieved to an appreciative audience of intelligent, competent women.

The sessions of the Congress were interspersed with receptions and other social functions organized in honour of the delegates. The first of these took place at the Paris Hôtel de Ville, where the guests were received by the Chairman of the Municipal Council and the Prefect of the Seine. The ceremony held at the Trocadero to mark the official admission to the International Council of Nurses of the national associations of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland and Japan, was particularly impressive. *Tableaux vivants* were arranged, representing great figures in nursing throughout the ages and the different queens who have devoted themselves to caring for the sick.

No less brilliant and cordial were the opening and closing sessions at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels, held under the chairmanship of Baron Carton de Wiart and M. Hymans.

M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, rendered tribute to womankind, whose mission has always been the solace of suffering—a mission in which she has never failed. ''Of late years'', he added, ''determined efforts have been made to organize and develop in a practical manner, in order to bring it into line with growing needs and with the requirements of modern science, what constitutes today one of the most important of the professions. That profession may be described as an apostolate, for it demands an extraordinary degree of self-abnegation and conscientiousness in those who consecrate themselves to it. There is something contagious in the gift of oneself. Was it not Barbey d'Aurevilly who said : 'Pity is immortal'? It is therefore with deep emotion that I greet the representatives of 200,000 nurses gathered together in this city from all the corners of the universe''.

The work begun in Paris was continued in Brussels on the same lines. Professor Sauerbruch of the University of Berlin, Miss Hazel Goff of the League of Nations' Health Section, Dr. Péchère, president of the Belgian Federation of Nursing Schools, and Dr. Malvoz of Liége University, described in turn the importance of the part played by the nurse in the different branches of health and social welfare work.

At the official closing session, M. Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, warmly praised this world congress which had met under the prompting of a noble ideal, a high sense of duty and the will to improve the lot of suffering humanity. It had been a brilliant manifestation

of the beneficent rôle of woman in all countries. Mlle Chaptal then recalled that each of the congresses had devised a motto epitomising the spirit which should guide the nurses in their work. That of the previous congress at Montreal had been "SERVICE". She suggested that the most appropriate motto for the present congress might be "CONCORDIA". "How much easier everything would be", she concluded, "if we all endeavoured to live up to that word, with its implication of oneness, mutual comprehension and harmony—we nurses who are there to succour and to protect."

It will be long before those privileged to be present will forget the magnificent reception arranged in their honour by the Queen of the Belgians, at the Royal Palace at Laeken, as a mark of her keen personal interest in the nursing profession. At the close of the Congress, a final reception was held in the historic setting of the Brussels Hôtel de Ville by the College of Burgomasters and Aldermen. When they dispersed, every delegate must have been conscious, as never before, of the powerful bonds uniting the members of the nursing profession throughout the world, thanks to the common aim and ideal animating them in their daily task.

RESOLUTIONS

STATE SUPERVISION OF NURSING

1. That the International Council of Nurses approve the policy of compulsory registration and urge that efforts be made to educate the medical and nursing professions and governments in the necessity for a definite forward step in this direction; and that in countries where state registration is already established, all nurses holding public positions should be state registered.

2. Also that a Department of Nursing is a valuable part of the Ministry of Health, and that the International Council of Nurses urge that such a Department be established in all countries.

STATE INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS OF NURSING

Whereas the International Council of Nurses has through its membership supported efforts to secure state registration laws for nurses and whereas inspection of schools of nursing has in many countries brought about the improvement of schools of nursing and the care of patients, therefore be it resolved

That the International Council of Nurses approve the principle of inspection and furthermore support the principle that proper inspection of schools cannot be made except by qualified graduate registered nurses; this inspection should also include working and living conditions of students and trained nurses in hospitals.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

1. That exact rules be laid down and amplified on the question of the nurse's responsibility in relation to that of the doctor.

2. That a special course on the legal aspects of professional conduct be given not only at the beginning of the training but also later when the nurse is on the point of finishing her training, and on the eve of assuming full responsibility in her work.

3. That reference books on the subject be published.

4. That not laws but special jurisprudence should determine the legal responsibilities of the nurse.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

1. That the Board of Directors of the International Council of Nurses be asked to keep before the Member Organisations of the International Council of Nurses the situation arising in many countries through the fact that more nurses are being trained in the hospitals than there are positions for.

2. That the International Council of Nurses take up a comparative study of the question of the supply and demand of nurses, based on an examination of the definitions of a trained nurse and her duties, as existing in the different countries.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

That the International Council of Nurses are of the opinion that all fee-charging employment agencies for nurses should be conducted by professional organisations and not by commercial agencies.

INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC IN NURSING

1. Recognising the importance of publicity in regard to nursing and nursing education

The International Council of Nurses recommend that such publicity be promoted and strengthened in each country.

2. That all National Associations be urged to promote propaganda in order to educate the public and to convince medical men of the advisability of employing only fully qualified registered nurses in cases of serious illness.

APTITUDE TESTS IN CONNECTION WITH ADMISSION STANDARDS TO SCHOOLS OF NURSING

Whereas the use of aptitude tests in connection with admission standards to schools of nursing is just in its beginning, and whereas the results which have been secured to date seem to be of value in the selection of students,

That the International Council of Nurses make a study of aptitude tests as they are now being used in the various countries, and that the findings be published in "The International Nursing Review" so that all may benefit from them—and that in addition further experimentation be encouraged so that the real value of this new type of criterion for selecting students for schools of nursing may be freely tested.

SCHOOL NURSING

That the qualifications of public health nurses as teachers of health subjects in schools be enquired into, and that co-operation and mutual understanding between the teaching staff and the nurse teacher be promoted in every possible way.

INSURANCE SOCIETIES

That the International Council of Nurses ask the International Labour Office of the League of Nations to work out and publish a complete report on the living and working conditions of nurses employed by insurance societies.

PRIVATE DUTY NURSING

That the Committee on Private Duty Nursing of the International Council of Nurses be asked to study the question of Hourly Nursing, and to assist the various countries in working out schemes which will be applicable to their conditions.

MENTAL NURSING AND HYGIENE

That the International Council of Nurses endorse the principles embodied in the progress report presented by the Committee on Mental Nursing and Hygiene to the Grand Council of the I. C. N., and that in considering the curricula of schools of nursing the Education Committee incorporate these principles into the suggested programmes which it may develop.

THE LEAGUE'S NURSING WORK

(Extracts from a report presented to the Nursing Advisory Committee, July 1933)

THE Nursing Division has been a part of the organization of the League since its earliest days and owes its origin also to the Cannes Medical Conference. It has always enjoyed the same responsibilities and privileges as other technical sections. It is difficult to estimate the influence which this has had upon Red Cross Nursing but it has certainly been of no small importance and has acted as a great stimulus to its development.

It has been the policy of the Nursing Division, guided by its Nursing Advisory Committee, to encourage the establishment within national Red Cross Societies of Nursing Divisions responsible for guiding the Red Cross with regard to its nursing policy and maintaining close collaboration with other organizations in the country interested in nursing. In many countries Nursing Divisions, or their equivalent, with a qualified nurse at the head, form a part of the organization of the Red Cross Society as in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Poland, Great Britain, Siam, the United States and, the most recently formed, Spain. There is a great difference in their functions and responsibilities in the various countries. Some are independent sections, directly responsible to the Central Committee or Secretary General; others are sections within the division of public welfare, health or relief. In certain instances the powers and functions have been delegated to Associations of Red Cross Nurses.

A Nursing Section, forming a part of another technical division, results in its activities being limited to the purview of the particular technical division to which it belongs. If a Nursing Division is not attached to another technical division, it is in a position to stimulate Red Cross Nursing activities of all kinds, whether it be Nursing Education, Red Cross Nursing in Civil and Military Hospitals, Public Health Nursing in all its various forms or the enrolled Red Cross Nursing Service for Emergency.

The Nursing Division of the League is turned to more and more frequently for guidance with regard to the functions and responsibilities of a Nursing Division.

We are seeking to establish a system of closer collaboration between the Nursing Division of the League and those of national Societies in order that the Nursing Division of the League may be of greater assistance in helping these Societies to strengthen their Nursing Services.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—From its inception, the policy of the Nursing Division has been to assist Red Cross Societies to raise the standard of their Nursing Services, by providing educational facilities through the granting of scholarships for general and post graduate training for Red Cross nurses.

During the last few years arrangements have been made for 22 nurses from Albania, Roumania, Siam, Paraguay, Greece and Colombia to take their full training, varying from two to three years. Of these five have been granted scholarships by the League, which have covered not only tuition fees, board and lodging, uniform and holidays, but, in certain exceptional instances, travelling expenses to and from their countries.

Under post graduate training, the most conspicuous contribution to Nursing Education has been made through the International Courses in London. Of the 221 nurses who have passed through these Courses since their inception in 1920, 90 whole scholarships (£250) and 24 half-scholarships, or rather less than fifty per cent, have been provided by the League; 45 whole and 17 half by national Red Cross Societies; the remaining 62 whole and 7 half scholarships having been provided from other sources.

The League has not, however, limited its scholarships to the International Courses but has granted scholarships to Red Cross nurses for all types of post graduate work including hospital and training school administration;, public health nursing, etc. Periods of post graduate training and study visits ranging from several weeks to a year have been arranged for 35 Red Cross nurses from Italy (3); Czechoslovakia (3); Greece (9); Yugoslavia (2); Portugal (1); Belgium (4); France (3); Albania (2); Ecuador (1); Switzerland (2); Roumania (1); Russia (1); Austria (3). Of these, 15 have been awarded scholarships by the League. At the present time, the Nursing Division is making arrangements for the complete training of two nurses from Albania and Persia, and for post graduate training and study visits for Red Cross nurses from Czechoslovakia, Albania (2), Norway and Finland.

In the awarding of scholarships for post graduate training, preference has throughout been given to Red Cross nurses holding important positions in the service of their Societies who will have an opportunity to use the knowledge and experience gained.

The policy of the League has always been, when planning and organizing undergraduate or post graduate training for Red Cross nurses, to study the needs of the country from which the students come and to endeavour to provide the type of training best fitted to meet that need. While it has not been found possible to adopt any hard and fast rule with regard to standards, the highest possible that could be demanded has been maintained.

This has necessitated a careful study of the facilities existing in the different countries, in order that nurses can get the full benefit of the studies in the country where the language and type of work is most suited to meet their needs.

In the arrangement of the various programmes the League has always had the very generous co-operation of the national Red Cross Societies of the countries where these studies have been planned.

The League has made a further contribution to Nursing Education by giving assistance to Red Cross Societies in the organization of their training schools, the most important instances being those of Yugoslavia and Albania. In these cases foreign personnel was sent into the countries to help organize the Red Cross Schools of Nursing. This policy has always been accompanied by the simultaneous policy of providing, through means of scholarships, a training for the nurses of that country, in order that teaching staff could be prepared to take over the responsibility later. This has been the policy adopted throughout with regard to Albania.

School of Nursing, Albania.—The School of Nursing here was originally organized by the Albanian Red Cross and has now been taken over by the State Department of Health. It is attached to the State Hospital which has been entirely rebuilt on modern lines and has accommodation for 300 patients. The French staff has been transferred to the Health Department and will continue to direct the school and nursing in the Hospital assisted by the three Albanian nurses trained by the League in France and Belgium.

In the annual reports of Red Cross Societies and in their magazines, insufficient importance is often given to the nursing activities and even in circumstances where a Society is actively engaged in Nursing of all types— i.e. Schools of Nursing, Post graduate training of Nurses, Nursing in Military and Civil Hospitals, Public Health Nursing in all its branches, —it is seldom that a clear picture of this activity is given. If more attention could be given to this by heads of Nursing Divisions and Red Cross Nursing Services, it would be possible to maintain a more complete and more up-to-date information service at the League which would be of great value to the national Red Cross Societies.

Films and Slides. — The League has the following films on Nursing in stock:

1) An Equal Chance.

2) In Florence Nightingale's Footsteps.

3) Le Prix de la Lutte (Winning her way).

4) Princess Helena School of Nursing, Roumania.

5) Courses for Roumanian Red Cross voluntary nurses.

6). Une messagère de santé : l'infirmière visiteuse. (A messenger of health: the visiting nurse).

The difficulty of securing films on Nursing which are of value for international circulation is considerable and almost prohibitive from the point of view of expense.

The series of slides (in the form of films) on the History of Nursing in Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Times has been prepared and has met with quite considerable success. There are twelve sets, six with the text in French and six in English. An excellent collection of photographs of Red Cross Nursing has been made with a view to the preparation of a series on Red Cross Nursing at the present time.

Missions. — The League has continued its policy of visits of members of the personnel to different countries from time to time in order to establish and to strengthen the personal contact. Some of the more important missions undertaken by the staff of the Nursing Division during the last three years have been to the Baltic States (2); the Balkans and Central Europe — Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria; South America, which included visits to the Red Cross Societies of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. The value of these visits cannot be overestimated.

Conferences. — In accordance with the recommendation of the Nursing Advisory Committee (1929), a Nursing Commission formed part of the organization for the XIVth International Red Cross Conference at Brussels. The Nursing Division of the League had a considerable amount of responsibility with regard to the organization of this Commission and the reports laid before it for discussion. Important resolutions dealing with the fundamental principles on which Red Cross Nursing Services should be based were passed at this Conference. It can be said to have marked an important milestone in the History of Red Cross Nursing.

The XVth International Red Cross Conference will be held in Tokyo in October 1934. A Nursing Commission is again to form part of the organization for the Conference.

At the Regional Red Cross Conference held in Prague in April, on the request of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, Nursing was one of the two subjects chosen for discussion. The report prepared by the Nursing Division, along the lines required by the Czechoslovak Red Cross, was taken as a basis for discussion. The success of this Conference may be attributed to the wholehearted collaboration of the Red Cross nurses of the seven Societies represented.

Collaboration with International Organisations. — The last few years have marked a considerable tightening of the bonds between the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and the Nursing Division of the League.

During the last ten years the Nursing Division, guided by its Nursing Advisory Committee, has also pursued its policy of closer and closer collaboration with the International Council of Nurses at Geneva. This has shown itself in practical form in many ways, the most conspicuous being the presence of a delegate of the International Council of Nurses at the meetings of the Nursing Advisory Committee and at Red Cross Conferences; the adoption by the International Red Cross of the Report of the Education Committee of the International Council of Nurses on the training of nurses as the principles by which Red Cross Societies should be guided in the training of their nurses and finally by the collaboration of the League and the International Council of Nurses in the establishment of an International Florence Nightingale Foundation in London.

Since the appointment of a nurse attached to the Health Section of the League of Nations, collaboration has been immensely simplified. The Nursing Division has frequently turned to this Section for information which can be secured from no other source.

The close collaboration between the League and these three International bodies, all so intimately concerned with Nursing, is vital to the maintainance of sound Red Cross Nursing standards.

CONCLUSION. — The last fifteen years show great progress in Nursing and the care of the sick in most countries of the world and the Red Cross can quite justly claim to have played a conspicuous part, as shown by the resolutions passed at the International Red Cross Conferences held at The Hague in 1928 and in Brussels in 1930.

Maynard L. CARTER,
Chief, Nursing Division.

THE PROGRESS OF NURSING IN GREECE

by Marie NEGROPONTE,

of the Greek Red Cross Nursing Division.

IT cannot be claimed that TRADITION has played a part in the development of nursing in Greece. Nursing, in the true sense of the term, was, until a comparatively short time ago, unknown in my country. Up to the end of last century, hospital patients were nursed by uneducated women with no special training, whose conscientiousness alone guided them in carrying out the instructions of the doctor.

The present effort to raise the standard of the nursing profession in Greece is of recent origin. As yet, the State has done nothing to encourage women to choose this profession rather than another, and there is no special legislation to protect nurses. Even the laws governing the protection of labour are inapplicable to them.

The modern conception of the rôle of the nurse took root in Greece as an incidental result of the events which have revolutionized the life of the nation. Successive wars, during the last 35 years, helped to bring to light distressing realities, and the result was to stimulate public personalities and certain private organizations to take action to favour the development of nursing.

The need for competent nurses was acutely felt during the different campaigns in which the Greek Army was engaged between 1897 and 1918. There was no shortage of well-meaning volunteers during these terrible years, but their earnestness and devotion could not make up for lack of training. Their incompetence became even more blatant when they were required to collaborate with professional nurses. Their failure demonstrated beyond all possible doubt the fact that there can be no improvisation so far as nursing is concerned. A sound, professional training is absolutely indispensable for those who desire to devote themselves to the care of the sick.

At the close of the nineteenth century, Queen Olga of Greece founded a school of nursing attached to the Evangelismos Hospital, of which she was the president, and appointed a foreign nurse to direct it. Unfortunately this school existed only a few years; but, while it lasted, it turned out a nucleus of excellently-trained women with hospital experience and constituted, so to speak, the first milestone

on the road to nursing development in Greece.

Later on, Queen Sophia instituted scholarships to enable carefully selected young women to study nursing methods abroad. The services of these foreign-trained nurses were greatly sought after by the hospitals but their numbers were too small to exercise any decisive influence on the re-organization of the profession.

It was not until some time after the Great War, — in 1923, when the colossal refugee relief operations had been wound up—that the Greek Red Cross was able to take up seriously an activity which it considered vital to the development of the Red Cross peace-time programme.

The work performed during the war years by Red Cross volunteer nurses showed the advantages to be derived from entrusting the care of the sick to well-educated and cultured women, and made apparent the necessity of training professional nurses in a special school. The first step taken was to constitute a special section charged with studying the question and drafting a plan for the organization of a school for nurses. With the generous support of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Greek Red Cross was able to send one of its nurses to study the organization and working of similar institutions abroad.

Although the Society's hospital-school was not completed until 1930, the school itself was inaugurated in the autumn of 1924 and the pupils were given the practical part of their training at the Evangelismos Hospital, which very kindly offered its services for this purpose for a period of six years.

At the present time, the nursing school is attached to the Society's hospital and is entirely fulfilling the hopes of its founders. The syllabus covers a period of two and a half years, plus a year of practical work in one of the Red Cross institutions. The object of this supplementary year is to imbue the students with the realization of their responsibilities before they are given the passing-out certificate.

Sixty nurses have already received diplomas at the school; two of them have followed the International Courses arranged by the League of Red Cross Societies at Bedford College, London, and four others have been enabled by the League to take specialized training in big hospitals in France or England.

The Greek Red Cross considers it its duty to let other organizations benefit, as far as may be feasible, by the services of its qualified nurses.

Remarkable activity has been displayed, during and since the war years, by the American Women's Hospital in Greece. In 1927, this hospital founded a nursing school, thus helping to provide the country with a greater number of certificated nurses. In 1931, the Evangelismos Hospital in its turn opened a school for nurses, with a curriculum differing very little in essentials from the two other Greek schools. Another promising development is the recent inauguration, by the Elena Venizelos Foundation, of a school for midwives at the Marika Eliadi Maternity Home.

The only obstacle to the development of nursing in Greece is the difficulty of recruiting suitable candidates for the nursing schools. A vigorous propaganda campaign has been carried out during the last few years in the hope of attracting the right kind of pupil to the profession. Progress is slow, but sure, and the number of candidates has already grown sufficiently to permit of a more judicious sifting as regards the social level of the pupils.

A certain number of would-be nurses are prevented from taking up the profession because the minimum age limit for admission to the training schools has been fixed at 18. As most girls leave school at the age of 16 or 17, this means that they are obliged to seek some other means of livelihood for the year or two which must elapse before they become eligible to begin their nursing training. Others, who have attained the requisite age, lack the physical stamina necessary to enable them to do ward-work. Some again, who enter for the diploma at a more advanced age, find that they are no longer sufficiently supple for school discipline and requirements.

Another obstacle to the rapid development of nursing in Greece arises from the fact that young graduate nurses are sometimes required to work in an environment where superannuated methods are still in operation, and they lack the authority and strength of character necessary to insist on the new ideas acquired during their training.

It will be recalled that, on the recommendation of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, a school was set up in Greece for the training of nurses to educate the public in health matters. After two years, this school was unhappily obliged to close down on account of the economic crisis. The social workers trained at this school are, however, performing valuable work in the State health centres to which they have been appointed by the Government.

The Greek Red Cross has now instituted specialization courses for public health nurses. It had planned to organize advanced courses and classes in preventive hygiene also, but here again, the scheme was frustated by the economic crisis.

If prevailing circumstances necessarily slow down the progress of nursing in Greece, it is comforting to realize that the movement has been launched in the best possible conditions, and established on a basis so sound as to warrant the highest hopes for the future.

NURSING IN ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL

IMPRESSIONS OF A EUROPEAN NURSE

Who has not read of the wonders of Rio de Janeiro, with its majestic bays and rugged promontories, its animated beaches and its undulating hills clad in luxuriant tropical vegetation? Yet its romantic charm is a never-failing source of admiration and delight to the traveller as he steps ashore into this dream-city. His wonderment increases as he penetrates further into the town and contemplates the wide avenues and palatial edifices born of the progressive spirit which has earned for Rio the reputation of being one of the principal centres of study and research in Latin-America.

He will search in vain for any sign of tropical indolence in this equatorial climate. A feverish activity is manifest in every class of the community and, surprisingly enough, even among the young women. A visit to South America, however brief, is sufficient to abolish certain preconceived ideas and transform them into whole-hearted admiration for these peoples, so young yet so proud of their youth and vitality.

The visits I paid to certain centres of activity, such as the Red Cross and the ''Anna Nery'' Nursing School, were a revelation to me. Despite the oppressive heat, the energy and zeal displayed by all were astonishing. There is nothing superficial in the obvious enthusiasm of these young Brazilian nurses for their profession which, in their country, has been brought to so high a pitch of perfection.

The fact of the Brazilian Red Cross possessing a hospital of its own offers great facilities for the training of its nurses, who rapidly learn to become intelligent auxiliaries for the medical profession.

The ''Anna Nery'' Nursing School, founded in 1921, is attached to the National Health Department. Organized at first with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, it has progressed so rapidly that the direction has now been entrusted to the capable hands of Brazilian nurses. Over a hundred pupils are at present taking the course, which lasts three years. Theoretical instruction is given in a pavilion adjoining the St. Francis d'Assisi Hospital. This pavilion comprises: several lecture halls; an admirably stocked library; a room for practical demonstrations arranged to represent a facsimile of a hospital ward; a dietetic laboratory, and an anatomical, physical and chemical laboratory. A few study rooms, an attractively-decorated dining hall and a rest-room for the students complete this picture of a thoroughly up-to-date nurses' training school.

The St. Francis d'Assisi Hospital itself affords splendid opportunities as a practice ground for student nurses. For experience in infectious diseases, there is the St. Sebastian Hospital, situated on a hillside some distance from the town, and composed of several pavilions of recent construction equipped on the most modern lines.

Twenty minutes in the motor-bus, at the end of the day's work, takes the students back to their handsome residence at Botofago Bay. What joy, when they arrive, to fling open their casements and let their eyes dwell on the reposeful spectacle of the sparkling bay with its barriers of black rock rising sheer out of the water! Each student has a room to herself, and large, cosy common rooms are at her disposal when she feels in sociable vein. Her intellectual needs are catered for by a well-stocked library, and physical recreation is to be found at the famous Copacabana beach close at hand.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of the students and the admirable spirit of devotion of those responsible for its management, the ''Anna Nery'' School forms a homogeneous and animated whole. Several of the Brazilian states are already sending to the school pupils who, after completion of their studies, return home and take up public health nursing or social service.

Buenos-Ayres offers a striking contrast to Rio de Janeiro. The latter is an intellectual centre while the former is a hive of industry — a business centre— with ''cuadras'' reminiscent of the ''blocks'' in New York. The hospitals I visited: Ramos Mejia, Rivadavia, Tornu, Rawson, the Cancer Institute and the Clinical Hospitals— all magnificent buildings— are dependent either on the Public Assistance authorities, the Charity Organization or the Faculty of Medicine. The town of Buenos Ayres has made noble sacrifices in order to provide its citizens with hospital services in which the most up-to-date equipment and treatment are allied to the maximum of comfort. Each of the above-mentioned institutions is composed of a series of pavilions separated one from the other by charming gardens which are much appreciated by convalescent patients. In the course of my repeated visits to these establishments, I had many opportunities of admiring the light, airy wards, invariably neat and spotlessly clean. All the patients, however serious their condition, manifestly appreciate the atmosphere of comfort and wellbeing with which they are surrounded. At the Ramos Mejia hospital, I was particularly impressed by the kitchen arrangements and the efficient manner in which meals are served out to the 1,200 patients. Within the space of 45 minutes, all the departments have been allotted their quota of food, each patient's ration being weighed separately. This excellent organization results in enormous saving of time and money.

At the head of these hospitals is a Medical

Director. The nursing staff is recruited from members of different religious orders. The individual departments are directed by nuns, who superintend the carrying out of the doctors' order, and the treatments and dietaries entrusted to nurse probationers or certificated nurses.

Like its sister Society in Brazil, the Argentine Red Cross is taking the lead in the development of the nursing profession. So thorough is the training given in its Nursing School at Buenos Ayres that graduates may be considered as having their profession at their finger-tips. Candidates desiring to take the two-year course in hospital nursing must produce a certificate showing that they have completed their studies in a primary school: they must be over sixteen and under thirty years of age. Before taking the course in public health nursing, students must be holders of the hospital nursing diploma and have passed through the Normal School where most of the Argentine girls complete their education. Lessons in theory are given at Red Cross headquarters, but, for practical work, the students are sent to the different hospitals of the town. The Red Cross is the only institution in Argentina having formed a Nursing Association.

The Ramos Mejia and Clinical Hospitals provide a three-year course, whereas the Cancer Institute gives only two years' training. The pupils of the latter, however, have the benefit of closer supervision in the comfortable nursing residence set up by the Argentine Government to brighten and stimulate the nursing profession. All these schools are run under the auspices of the Public Assistance Department, the Faculty of Medicine or the Government.

Remarkably as nursing has progressed in Argentina, however, there still remains much to be done. The hospitals are coming more and more to rely on the aid of cultured and well-trained women, in whom the doctors may find enlightened and intelligent collaborators.

The public health nursing courses are proving very popular and are attracting an excellent type of young woman. To enter for them, candidates must have had a secondary school education and be over 20 years of age. The syllabus of the course given by the Faculty of Medicine seems to be particularly well arranged. It comprises training in four branches, according to the choice of the student : public health nursing (for which the diploma of the Normal School is required); tuberculosis nursing; obstetrics and child welfare; and child welfare alone.

The fine Maternity Home of Rivadavia —which, by the excellence of its conception, is almost unique in the world—owes its existence to the Charity Association of Buenos Ayres. The object of this institution is not confined to the medical and social protection of the mother and child; it also serves as a training institute for medical students, a finishing course for doctors, a midwifery school, and a health propaganda centre. Both here and at the Tornu Sanatorium, I witnessed ''Hospital Social Service'' at work— an admirably-organized activity which is fully achieving its aim.

Through personal contacts, I was able to observe for myself the ardent desire of the young women of the Argentine to perfect their nursing technique and to raise the nursing profession to the high standard it deserves. Their ambition is the surest guarantee for the future of nursing in Argentina, and it will certainly not be long before the profession attains the peak of its development in that country, thanks to the support received from so many powerful quarters, and especially from the Argentine Red Cross.

Marthe Thevoz.

A PRECURSOR OF HIGHWAY FIRST AID

A Belgian newspaper, ''La Meuse'', commenting recently the death of Dr. Snyers, founder and chairman of the Liége Committee of the Belgian Red Cross, reminded its readers that, late last century, public opinion was greatly exercised by the growing number of accidents to sportsmen, and it was deplored that there were so few facilities for prompt treatment in such cases. In these days, when the bicycle ruled the road, a broken limb assumed the proportions of a catastrophe!

Spurred to action by this state of affairs, Dr. Snyers founded classes at Liége for the purpose of training volunteers to render emergency aid to persons injured in cycling accidents. The first lessons were given in the back-parlour of a wine shop, but this proved too costly and permission was ultimately obtained to hold them in a school. A few bandages and slings, one or two splints, a tourniquet and a stretcher composed the whole of the teaching material, with the exception of a medicine chest which was held in veneration like a sacred relic. Several evenings a week, after the day's work was done, earnest young men worked away patiently, learning the rudiments of first aid and emergency care. Thus was born the first corps of stretcher-bearers for road accidents in Belgium.

The years have passed and new customs have replaced the old. The harmless cyclist, pedalling along the highway at ten miles an hour, has been ousted by the motorist propelled through the air at 60 miles an hour in his powerful machine. And the incidence and gravity of road accidents, alas, have kept pace with the growing number and horse-power of the cars in circulation.

More and more volunteers are being initiated into the manipulation of bandages and splints, and the mysteries of the medicine chest, for many are needed to man the Red Cross first-aid posts which are springing up like mushrooms all along the Belgian highways... Such is the modern development of a humanitarian movement which first saw the light of day in the humble tap-room of a Flanders "estaminet".

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF DISASTERS

MATÉRIAUX POUR L'ÉTUDE DES CALAMITÉS

CONCURRENTLY with the presentation to the League of Nations by Senator Ciraolo of his project for the foundation of the International Relief Union, M. Raoul Montandon, an eminent member of the Geographical Society of Geneva, drew the attention of the scientific world to the necessity of determining, as accurately as possible, the geographical distribution of major disasters. He suggested that a statistical and chronological chart be drawn up for each country and each disaster, showing the areas affected, the material damage caused and the number of human lives lost. With these elements in hand, he estimated that it would be possible to establish what might be described as "the co-efficient of incidence and intensity" of each catastrophic phenomenon.

To ensure effective international collaboration between all the organizations and experts interested in disaster problems, the desirability of founding an appropriate scientific periodical was recognized. In June, 1924, the first number of MATÉRIAUX POUR L'ÉTUDE DES CALAMITÉS appeared under the joint auspices of the Geographical Society of Geneva, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The launching of this new publication was announced to the national Red Cross Societies by the International Committee and the League, who asked them to give it a sympathetic reception on the grounds that it was designed not only to serve the interests of science but also to facilitate the disaster relief task of the Red Cross Societies by enabling them to foresee with greater accuracy the time and place at which their intervention might be needed.

Since that time, MATÉRIAUX POUR L'ÉTUDE DES CALAMITÉS has appeared on an average four times a year, and has been sent regularly to the national Red Cross Societies. It is edited by a committee, at the head of which is Professor Eugène Pittard and on which are represented the International Committee and the League. The soul of the publication, however, is Monsieur Montandon, the Chief Editor. He it is who procures from leading experts all over the world the articles, studies and data reproduced in its pages.

So far as may be feasible, articles are published in the language chosen by the author and followed by a brief summary in French or English. Major disasters in any part of the world are analyzed and commented upon immediately after their occurrence, and conclusions drawn for future guidance.

In 1925, the Editorial Committee of MATÉRIAUX deemed that a useful purpose might be served by the establishment, in different countries, of national scientific commissions to study the causation and effects of public disasters and devise methods of foreseeing their occurrence, attenuating their consequences and, if possible, preventing their repetition. The propaganda in favour of this idea met with conspicuous success and national commissions now exist in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chili, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland.

In the majority of these countries there exists, if not collaboration, at least a certain degree of contact between the national Red Cross Society and the Commission for the Study of Disasters. It will be recalled that the Convention for the establishment of the International Relief Union stipulates that experts should be appointed in each zone to facilitate the work of the disaster relief organizations. It is easy to imagine the assistance which the national Study Commissions could render the National Red Cross Societies in foreshadowing probable disasters and perhaps helping them to devise appropriate relief measures.

As regards the future of MATÉRIAUX POUR L'ÉTUDE DES CALAMITÉS, the situation is this: The publication has been financed hitherto by an annual subvention of 6,000 Swiss francs accorded in equal parts by the International Committee and the League. It had always been understood that this would cease with the coming into force of the International Relief Union, and that the Executive Committee of the Union would be asked to take over the responsibility for its continuance. At its meeting last July, the Executive Committee of the I. R. U. took cognizance of this situation and decided to place the question on the agenda of its next session.

It is to be hoped that the International Relief Union may benefit in the future from the remarkable instrument of work and research represented by MATÉRIAUX, to the constant improvement of which M. Montandon has devoted so much time and labour. His services to the advancement of science were recently recompensed by the French Government, which conferred on him the Legion of Honour. This recognition of his work was a source of gratification to all who have been able to appreciate the extent of the services which he had rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

East Harlem Health Centre

In 1921, the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, the local Health Service and twenty-one health and welfare agencies joined forces and set up a Council to co-ordinate their efforts to clean up the district of East Harlem, one of the worst slum areas of New York.

Three adjoining houses were purchased and made the central headquarters of the hitherto scattered medical and charitable institutions, and new services were set up to fill the gaps in the existing organization. In this way, a model health centre was evolved. The slum dwellers were attracted to the centre by means of exhibitions, lectures and friendly meetings. Bills were posted up all over the district and thousands of pamphlets distributed. Teachers, clergy, doctors, dentists, chemists and leaders of groups of all kinds were drawn into the work and, before long, 28 per cent of the families and 42 per cent of the expectant mothers of the district were being regularly visited by the nurses attached to the centre.

The component services of the centre are: a health consultation; a public health nursing service, in which each nurse is allotted a specific circumscription; central records; an information, research and statistical service; a popular health instruction service; preventive medical examinations; a baby clinic and pre-school consultations (with branches in different parts of the district); a dietetic service for under-nourished children; anti-tuberculosis, anti-venereal and mental hygiene dispensaries; ophthalmological, cardiological and dental consultations; contagious diseases service; medical inspection; social work and recreation services. Outside the centre, but working in close co-operation with it, are a pre-natal consultation clinic, a school medical inspection service and one or two other institutions.

The results thus far achieved are eloquent and conclusive. Whereas, for the whole of New York City, the death-rate fell by 25.5 per cent between 1916 and 1931, and only 6.9 per cent in the Manhattan area (in which is comprised the district of East Harlem), the diminution in East Harlem was as much as 31.8 per cent. During the same period, infant mortality fell from 101 to 54 per 1,000 living births, while deaths from lung tuberculosis were reduced by 37.9 per cent. There has also been a marked diminution in the number of deaths from infectious diseases. The only increase has been in maternal mortality, but this increase is common to the whole of New York City. The preliminary cost of installing the centre was $87,000; the running expenses work out at $20,000 per annum.

So great has been its success that the Health Service has decided to establish similar centres in all the quarters of the town.

This experiment, in which the Red Cross has played so important a part, illustrates once again the enormous benefits to be derived from coordination.

Causal Factors in Tuberculosis.

The above is the title of a book just issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, from the pen of Dr. F. C. S. Bradbury, describing the results of an investigation made in England among 2,963 families with a view to determining the importance of social factors in the incidence of tuberculosis. The fundamental facts which emerged from this survey were subsequently verified and endorsed by the statistical expert of the British Medical Research Council.

It was found that the three principal social causes of tuberculosis are poverty, overcrowding and malnutrition. The two latter are often dependent on the former but may also act separately. In the great majority of cases, the onslaught of tuberculosis is preceded by one or more of these factors. Tuberculosis therefore enters into the category of "deficiency" diseases.

Race also plays an important part: it has been observed that tuberculosis is far more prevalent among families of Irish origin than among those of purely English strain. Another interesting revelation was the fact that children having attended baby clinics in their infancy are much less liable to the disease than others.

A Definition of Maternity Nursing.

In the August issue of the American "Red Cross Courier", Miss Malinde Havey, Director of the Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene Service of the Red Cross, defines as follows the objectives of a maternity nursing service:

1) To get in touch with all prospective mothers as early in pregnancy as possible.
2) To see that they are provided with both medical and nursing supervision throughout the maternity cycle.
3) To instruct mother and father in maternal hygiene and infant care.
4) To instruct the preparation for delivery.
5) To arrange or provide nursing assistance during delivery.
6) To provide or supervise adequate nursing care to mother and to newborn baby.
7) To secure physical examination of newborn baby, and medical examination for the mother.

"Objectives", says Miss Havey, "have two results in view: quantity and quality. Quantitative objectives should be set after the quality of service is assured. A public health nurse might have ALL the expectant mothers in the community under her care as active cases, but if she cannot contact them regularly for observation and for health instruction, she might better not have opened them as cases at all. In other words, before setting up the objective of providing ALL expectant mothers with adequate maternity care, one should be sure that there is a probability of realizing for each of them the remainder of the objectives.

"Objectives should be attainable. Lack of success is frequently the forerunner of discouragement and failure. Therefore, when planning a public health nursing programme, one should set objectives that can be attained. The immediate accomplishment of the goal is not always possible in most communities for various reasons, such as inadequate nursing staff. In the case of maternity nursing, therefore, it is wiser to set the objective in terms of the percentage of expectant mothers to whom CAN BE GIVEN the best nursing supervision".

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Meeting of the Nursing Advisory Committee

The sixth meeting of the League's Nursing Advisory Committee was held at League Headquarters during the three days June 30th, July 1st and 3rd. Invitations to send nurse representatives were addressed to the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Norway and U. S. A.; to the International Red Cross Committee, the International Council of Nurses and the Health Section of the League of Nations. The delegates of the National Societies of Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Siam, South Africa, Spain and Sweden to the International Nursing Congress were also invited to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The composition of the Committee was as follows:

Miss Noyes	American Red	Cross.
Dame Sarah Swift . . .	British	»
Mlle Nicolova.	Bulgarian	»
Srtas. Vazquez and Brandon	Colombian	»
Mlle Kihlmann	Finnish	»
Mlle d'Haussonville, Mme Brunet and Mlle Bekaert	French	»
Mlle Messolora	Greek	»
Frau Oberin von Freyhold	German	»
Marchesa di Targiani Giunti	Italian	»
Miss Inouye	Japan	»
Mlle Kushke	Latvian	»
Miss Young.	New Zealand	»
Mlle Bjerck.	Norwegian	»
Sra. de Laudenbach . . .	Peruvian	»
Mlle Suffczynska	Polish	»
Mlle Pacou.	Roumanian	»
Miss Dharmasoroja . . .	Siamese	»
Miss Alexander.	South African	»
Srta. Milà	Spanish	»
Mlles Dillner and Renk. .	Swedish	»
Mlle Hellich	Yugoslav	»

The International Red Cross Committee was represented by Mlle Odier and the International Council of Nurses by Mlle Chaptal.

The following recommendations were adopted:

(1) The Nursing Advisory Committee reaffirms the interest of the meetings for study purposes organized by the League of Red Cross Societies, and recognizes the influence which such meetings exercise in the nursing field,

It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange such meetings at satisfactorily frequent intervals, every two years for example.

(2) The Committee observes that in countries where national Red Cross Societies have created a "Nursing Division" under the direction of a qualified nurse, it has been possible to make serious progress as regards the technical and moral education of Red Cross nurses and the recognition of their position.

It is hoped that the functions and responsibilities of Nursing Divisions and their relationship with the committee of direction may be clearly defined.

(3) The Advisory Committee is anxious for the constant improvement of the professional qualifications of Red Cross nurses. The Committee

a) highly appreciates the services rendered by the International Courses in London created by the League. It welcomes with lively satisfaction the hope that, thanks to an understanding between the League and the International Council of Nurses, a permanent organization may be set up under the name of Florence Nightingale, ensuring the continuance of the Courses in the same spirit of international understanding and loyalty to an ideal which characterizes the Red Cross;

b) recognizes, moreover the good results obtained by the assignment of scholarships to Red Cross nurses for purposes of special study. The Committee asks the League to do more in this respect and asks the national Societies to undertake similar work so that nurses may be in a position to render more and more effective service owing to improved technical training and varied experience.

(4) The Committee observes with particular satisfaction that increasingly intimate bonds unite the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies in joint work. It declares that their missions to different national Red Cross Societies undertaken with the desire for cordial co-operation have largely contributed to the progress of nursing, and hopes that they will continue.

(5) The Advisory Committee has examined the reports regarding disaster relief presented by the League and by certain national Societies, pointing out the primordial rôle which falls to nurses.

It expresses the hope that all the national Societies will endeavour to give to their Nursing Division a solid organization so as to enable it to provide quickly the necessary personnel to carry on relief work in disaster of all kinds.

(6) The Advisory Committee notes with satisfaction that a nursing commission will be constituted as part of the XVth International Conference in Tokyo in 1934.

The Committee hopes in view of the growing importance of the question of disaster relief that a report may be presented to the XVth Conference on "The Rôle of the Nurse and Voluntary Aid in Disaster".

The Committee further hopes that a report will also be presented on "The Training of Nurses and Voluntary Aids for Disaster Work".

The Committee learns with satisfaction that a revised edition of the report of the Education Committee of the International Council of Nurses will shortly be published and hopes that this report may be communicated to national Red Cross Societies and examined at the XVth Conference in Tokyo.

Presentation of Certificates to Graduates of International Courses

The annual ceremony which accompanies the presentation of certificates to students having successfully completed the International Courses for Public Health Nurses and Nurse Administrators held at Bedford College, London, assumed special significance this year from the fact that it marked the close of the last of these courses to be given under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies, which has been responsible for them since 1920.

Beginning with the 1933-34 session, the courses will be administered by an interim committee pending the definite constitution of the International Florence Nightingale Foundation. The League has not entirely severed its connexion with the courses, however, for it is represented on the interim committee and the experience gained during the thirteen years when it was alone responsible for their adminis-

tration will serve to guide those who will be entrusted in the future with directing the courses.

On June 23rd last, a brilliant gathering assembled at Bedford College for the presentation ceremony. Seated on the platform with Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross, were Dr. Alice Masarykova (president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross), whose interest in the courses has never faltered; Miss Jebb, Principal of Bedford College; Mrs. Rome, president of the College of Nursing, and Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, president of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and honorary chairman of the International Council of Nurses. Colonel Draudt, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General, and Mrs. Carter, director of the Nursing Division, represented the League of Red Cross Societies at the ceremony. The Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Yugoslavia in London had also sent representatives.

The proceedings were opened by Sir Arthur Stanley, who read congratulatory telegrams from the Bulgarian, Estonian and Latvian Red Cross Societies and conveyed to the assembly the regrets of Sir George Buchanan, Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, who was prevented by a mission abroad from attending. Then, turning to Dr. Masarykova, he said:

"There is a special reason why we should welcome Dr. Masarykova today, and that is that Manchester Square, and all that it stands for now, is really entirely due to her inspiration. It was at a meeting of the Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris that suddenly, and without giving us warning, Dr. Masarykova got up and said: 'You ought to have a house where all the students will live, and here, from the Czechoslovak Red Cross, is five hundred pounds to begin the fund'... There is every reason why she should be here, every reason why we should be grateful to her, and why students will feel, I am sure, an extra pleasure in receiving the certificates from her hands".

The next speaker, Miss Jebb, paid warm tribute to the League for its action in having made possible the continuation of the courses for the year 1932-33. Speaking of the courses, Miss Jebb remarked:

"In this scheme, those who are concerned in university education and those who are concerned with the active humanitarian work of nursing are brought together in the single-minded object of raising the standard of nursing and public health administration throughout the world. It is an ambitious aim, but it has achieved extraordinary success in its course".

Before presenting the certificates, Dr. Masarykova addressed a few words to the students, concluding her remarks with the following exhortation:

"You, Internationals leaving this home today, remember that only those who are absolutely true to their own countries can be real internationals. Inter national work is founded on national work, and national work is founded on individual efforts and personalities".

Dr. Masarykova then handed to each student her certificate and an autographed folder. Below are the names of the graduates:

Mlles Bettendorff (Luxemburg), Dharmasaroja (Siam), Eden, Weiss and Wickham (Great Britain), Jonsson (Iceland), Lier (Norway), Monkute-Monkeviciute (Lithuania), Nel (South Africa), Soljan (Yugoslavia), Theys (Belgium), Weimanowna (Poland), Zidova (Czechoslovakia) and Lévêque (special student sent by the League of Red Cross Societies).

International Nursing Courses 1933-34

The following students have enrolled for the forthcoming Course for Nurse Administrators and Teachers in Schools of Nursing, which opens at Bedford College and the College of Nursing in London on August 15th:

Olga Matyasova	Czechoslovakia.
Jeanne Peza	Greece.
Edvarda Hole	Norway.
Elizabeth C. Thompson	Great Britain (Scotland).
Matilde Prida	Mexico.
Bjorg Bachmann	Iceland.
Carmen Maura	Spain.
Jean Winifred Townsend	Australia.

Nine students are registered for the Course in Public Health for Nurses:

Ebba Katarina Brauer	Sweden.
Marjorie Winifred Smith	Great Britain (England).
Elizabeth Kerekrethy	Hungary.
Dorothy Mitra	India.
Luba Stoklisky	Lithuania.
Fiorangela Codacci-Pisanelli	Italy.
Birgit Kansanen	Finland.
Marija Lela Vincek	Yugoslavia.
Bridget Madge I. Ristori	New Zealand.

Board of Governors

The Siamese Red Cross has notified the League Secretariat that His Excellency Phya SUBARN SOMBATI will henceforth represent that Society on the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, in place of H.S.H. Prince Damras Devakula, who has retired.

Executive Committee

As arranged at its meeting on April 3rd last, the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies will re-assemble in Paris at the offices of the League Secretariat on October 30th next.

Among the questions which the Committee will have to consider are the participation of the League in the establishment of the Florence Nightingale Foundation, the principle of which was endorsed by the International Nursing Congress last July, and the ratification of the agreement drawn up recently at Geneva in which was defined the contribution which the International Red Cross will make to the functioning of the International Relief Union.

This meeting will be followed by a session of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, which will also be held at the League's offices in Paris.

Missions

M. MILSOM, Director of the Junior Red Cross Division, represented the League at the Fifth Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations in Dublin from July 29th to August 4th.

Contributions to League Budget

Contributions towards the administrative expenses of the League Secretariat for the current year have been received from the following Societies during the past month:

Australian Red Cross	£ 200.
Costa Rican Red Cross	$ 25.
Persian Red Lion and Sun	1,000 francs.
Swiss Red Cross	1,000 Swiss francs.
Turkish Red Crescent	£ 50 sterling.

BOOK REVIEWS

Medicine and the State, by Sir Arthur Newsholme. Allen and Unwin, London, 1932.

This treatise represents the outcome of a long and patient survey made by Sir Arthur Newsholme of the organization of medical care and hygiene in sixteen European countries. Sir Arthur's many years of experience as Chief Medical Officer in Great Britain and as professor of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore made him particularly qualified to undertake such an investigation as this. The book points to the necessity for flexible but rational co-ordination of private practice, clinics and public services. The views expressed are those of a true statesman, possessing a profound knowledge of human nature and at the same time fully alive to the difficulties attendant on any form of social welfare activity.

Tecnica y vocacion de la enfermera (*Technique and vocation of the nurse*), by Prof. G. Pittaluga. — **El trabajo de la mujer** (*Women's Work*), by Maria de Maeztu. Published by the Spanish Red Cross, Madrid, 1933.

The Spanish Red Cross has reproduced in pamphlet form two lectures recently delivered to the students of its school of nursing. In the first, Professor Pittaluga, director of the National Health School, analyses the problem of Nursing training, which is dominated by two essential factors: profession and vocation. He refers also to the steady development of social service since the advent of the public health nurse.

In her lecture on women's work, Señora Maria de Maeztu draws a striking picture of the evolution and future prospects of women in the field of labour, and evokes the great figures of Isabel Blackwell, the first woman doctor, and Florence Nightingale, founder of the first school of nursing.

L'Hygiène sociale de l'Enfance, by Dr. G. Banu. 2nd volume. Association internationale pour la protection de l'enfance, Brussels, 1933.

This completes the review of public health in its relation to the child undertaken by Dr. Banu. The second volume deals with pre-school age, school age, child labour, state-assisted children and child delinquents.

Prévenir et guérir: Maladies infectieuses communes de l'enfance (*Prevention and Cure: Common Infectious Diseases of Childhood*), by Dr. G. Lafosse. Larousse, Paris, 1933.

The object of this little book is to enable mothers to understand, and consequently to carry out intelligently, the doctor's orders when their children are suffering from infectious diseases. Although concerned chiefly with methods of prevention and cure, it is sufficiently complete to serve as a guide for nurses.

Manuel pratique des lois sociales et ouvrières, Société de Saint Vincent de Paul, 3rd edition. Paris, 1933.

This book, the appearance of which coincided with the centenary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, presents in a practical form all that the social worker should know about national and international agencies and French legislation relating to charitable organizations, the family, housing, public welfare, hygiene, teaching, mutual aid societies, and the protection of workers.

Le Secret de l'infirmière, by Gabrielle Révelard. Librairie de l'Office de Publicité, 36, rue Neuve, Brussels. Price 20 francs. Pp. 236.

Since 1919 Mlle Révelard—a prominent figure in the nursing world in Belgium and a member of the Educational Committee of the International Council of Nurses—has been devoting herself to social work and, more particularly, to directing a school of nursing. She has now, out of the rich store of her experience as a teacher, produced a nursing code which is destined to become an essential part of the equipment of every probationer, nurse and health institution. It will be found a useful source of information for everyone interested in women's education and social questions.

La réglementation administrative de la prostitution jugée d'après les faits, by Professor Paul Gemähling. Revised edition, Paris, 1933.

Continuing his bold crusade against the evils of regulated prostitution, Professor Gemähling denounces the present laws relating to this subject, which the highest medical, legal and ethical authorities in all countries are unanimous in deeming futile from the health standpoint and socially disastrous. The experience of the thirty countries which have abolished the regulation of prostitution is, he considers, conclusive. Moreover, as the League of Nations' Committee has pointed out, regulation inevitably leads to the toleration of the white slave traffic. The author cites the example of certain French towns which have abolished it and suggests a constructive scheme of health and moral prophylaxis.

Au chevet de la souffrance : Préceptes et conseils de morale hospitalière, by the Reverend Mother Catherine de Jésus-Christ d'Ornellas. Price : 6 francs. Editions Dillen, Paris.

We have here the fruits of twenty years of practical nursing experience at the Pasteur Hospital, described by the Directress of the St. Joseph de Cluny School for Nurses, who is at the same time Vice-President of the National Association of Certificated Nurses of the French State.

Each chapter forms a lesson in itself and any nurse who has followed the precepts of this manual in the spirit and the letter may rightly be considered an ornament to her profession, imbued with a sense of the dignity and the responsibilities of her calling.

The text is interspersed with appropriate illustrations and concludes with the account of a day at the Pasteur Hospital, in which all the lessons given in the previous chapters are reviewed in their practical application.

Académie d'éducation et d'entr'aide sociales : Famille, Travail, Epargne. Manuel de vie pratique. Service social et assistantes sociales. Editions Spes, Paris, 1933.

This is an historical account of social services and schools of social work in France, with a detailed notice relating to the programme of each of the seven existing schools, and the text of the official decrees instituting the social workers' diploma and the rules governing the examinations for this diploma.

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